

TODAY'S WEATHER—Paris: Occasional rain. 57-66 (14-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. 57-66 (14-6). LONDON: Occasional rain. 55-64 (13-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (13-7). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-57 (5-3). Today's temp. 45-54 (5-3).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Austria	.....	65 F.
Belgium	.....	50 F.
Denmark	.....	50 F.
France	.....	57 F.
Germany	.....	54 F.
Greece	.....	65 F.
Italy	.....	55 F.
Japan	.....	65 F.
Lebanon	.....	80 F.
London	.....	57 F.
Madrid	.....	65 F.
Moscow	.....	50 F.
Norway	.....	50 F.
Paris	.....	57 F.
Portugal	.....	65 F.
Spain	.....	65 F.
Sweden	.....	50 F.
Switzerland	.....	50 F.
Turkey	.....	65 F.
U.S. Military	.....	50 F.
U.S. Navy	.....	50 F.
U.S. Air Force	.....	50 F.
U.S. Coast Guard	.....	50 F.
U.S. Marine Corps	.....	50 F.
U.S. Army	.....	50 F.
U.S. Navy	.....	50 F.
U.S. Air Force	.....	50 F.
U.S. Coast Guard	.....	50 F.
U.S. Marine Corps	.....	50 F.
U.S. Army	.....	50 F.

2 Slain, 30 Hurt In New Wave of Ulster Violence

BELFAST, March 30 (AP)—Extremists in Northern Ireland today mounted a wave of bomb and gun attacks that injured persons and killed a woman civilian and a British Army soldier.

The major escalation in violence came as the British Parliament today enacted a law under which it takes over the troubled province and as it ordered 600 more British troops, reinforcing 30 already trying to suppress terrorism.

In Belfast's Andersonstown district a woman bystander was shot dead when caught in a "crossfire" during a three-and-one-half-hour gun battle between guerrillas and soldiers. Also in Belfast, an army munitions expert was killed by the explosion of a bomb he was trying to dismantle. They brought to 293 the death toll from violence in the province over the past 21 months.

Bombs planted in parked cars exploded in three cities. The outbreak of violence today effectively ended talk of a possible truce during the British takeover, which has been widely welcomed by non-extremists in the Catholic third of the Protestant-dominated population.

London Takes Direct Rule of Northern Irish

LONDON, March 30 (UPI)—Britain today ended 51 years of indirect rule in Northern Ireland and imposed direct rule from London on the strife-ravaged province.

The new law, which gives the British government direct control over the province, was passed by the House of Commons after a long debate. The law will take effect on April 1.

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One of the blasts in Lisburn, site of the British Army's provincial headquarters, six miles south of Belfast, exploded in a parked car near the city center. It injured 18 shoppers, four seriously. One lost an arm, another a foot.

Other bombs went off in Belfast and Londonderry.

The underground Irish Republican Army, which wants reunification of Ulster with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic to the south, was suspected of launching off at least five of today's blasts.

Protestant extremists were blamed by Ivan Cooper, a prominent Protestant in the Catholic-based civil rights movement, for an attempt to blow him up early today. A bomb exploded in his car as he was about to get into his car.

In addition to the prolonged battle between troops and snipers here, a gunfight broke out in the border town of Belleek, 90 miles to the west.

Hundreds of shots were exchanged there. The army said it suffered no casualties but may have hit two gunmen firing from the Irish Republic across the border.

Meanwhile Catholics in the North were reported planning massive marches in defiance of provincial security regulations.

Parades marking the 56th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Dublin—an uprising which led to the 1920 partition of Ireland and the 1921 emergence of the Irish Republic—were planned for Belfast, Londonderry, Lurgan and other towns.

This stirred fears of clashes between Catholics and Protestants, bringing over the historic British seizure of the province's government and plans to give the Catholics a bigger say in running Northern Ireland.

The planned parades could give Britain's new overlord of Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, his first taste of the bitter sectarian strife which has riven the province.

Backlash Feared

Normally, the Protestants do not molest the Catholics during their "remember the rebellion" marches, but security chiefs fear that this Easter may be scarred by a violent backlash by Ulster's one million Protestants.

The British Defense Ministry (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Despite Opposition in Congress

Nixon Decides to Sell Greece 36 Phantom Fighter-Bombers

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Despite opposition in Congress, the administration will sell Greece 36 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to modernize its air force.

The administration said yesterday that an agreement to sell the Greek military junta the two squadrons of planes was signed in Athens Tuesday.

Thirty-four House members sent President Nixon a letter yesterday asking him to rescind his decision to resume military aid to Greece and to establish a home port there for the Sixth Fleet.

The congressmen argued that such events "bring us closer to the Greek military dictatorship when we should be stepping back from the association."

The price, including spare parts and ground equipment, is \$160 million, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said.

The Greeks will make an initial down payment and the rest will be financed by a U.S. credit under the Foreign Military Sales Act.

Earlier this month, the Pentagon asked Congress for a \$58 million sales credit to help Greece buy new planes and "other improvements."

Administration officials see the buildup of Greek forces as necessary to strengthen the NATO alliance's southern flank.

ALT Delegates Hard at Work

HELSINKI, March 30 (AP)—The second session of the seventh round in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was held here today at the U.S. Embassy. It lasted two hours.

The delegations were hard at work and approached the matters in a very serious way, a U.S. spokesman said later.

The next plenary session will be held at the Soviet Embassy next Tuesday. A special working group is expected to meet tomorrow.



GETTING ACQUAINTED—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff talking to Chinese Ambassador to Italy Shen Ping yesterday at Rome airport on his way to Peking.

Mintoff on Way to Peking, May Seek Aid

VALLETTA, Malta, March 30 (Reuters)—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here today for a visit to China, possibly to seek Chinese aid.

Mr. Mintoff, fresh from negotiating a \$14-million defense agreement with Britain and NATO, is heading a four-man delegation, including Public Works Minister Larry Sant.

The prime minister's itinerary and the duration of the visit have not been announced.

But the inclusion of the public works minister in the delegation caused speculation that the Chinese may be invited to help Malta in some major engineering project.

Malta and China established diplomatic relations last January but the announcement was not made until 25 days later.

An official statement made in the House of Representatives yesterday said that the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries would be examined in detail during Mr. Mintoff's visit.

The new seven-year defense agreement between Britain, Malta and NATO specifically barred Warsaw Pact forces from the island.

But it said nothing about China or other countries and it could be that China will try to exploit this gap by giving economic aid to Malta and then use it as a base from which to spread its influence in the Mediterranean.

Other members of Mr. Mintoff's delegation are Edgar Mizzi, Crown Advocate General, Joe Camilleri, secretary to the cabinet, and Joe Formica, high commissioner in Australia.

Hussein Hints at Separate Peace With Israel if Arab Efforts Fail

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan yesterday carefully left open the possibility that he might make a separate peace with Israel if a concerted Arab effort at settlement proves impossible.

In an interview at Blair House, the presidential guest house, King Hussein twice declined to rule out a Jordanian-Israeli agreement when asked, "Is there a possibility that Jordan will make a separate peace with Israel?"

King Hussein is in Washington on a "private" visit during which he has conferred with President Nixon, security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

King Hussein replied, "Peace is our objective. It has been and will always be. . . . We hope and aspire for a peace, which is a general one and a lasting one. And until now we have worked with others, hoping that such a peace will be achieved. But it all depends on the Israelis and their attitude."

Greatest Difficulties

When pressed, the 36-year-old monarch said: "I believe that the greatest difficulties lie on the Jordan-Israeli side, as to speak—difficulties of the human element, the human suffering, the tragedy of the lost land, the people who have suffered so much. . . . I believe that the Syrian, one or the Egyptian one is considerably easier."

King Hussein also made these points:

- The "overwhelming majority of the people of Palestine" support his plan for a united federal kingdom after Israel withdraws from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.
- Relations between Egypt and Jordan are strained. He said that he hoped that this is a "passing phase," but that he was "disappointed and shocked" at the conduct of Egyptian legal proceedings against the alleged killers of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Teli, who was assassinated in Cairo in November.
- Jordanian Air Force planes were sent to Pakistan during the recent Pakistani-Indian war.
- While here, King Hussein is discussing his proposal for an autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank and seeking additional U.S. economic and military aid.
- King Hussein said that his federation plan would meet the social, political and economic aspirations of the Palestinian population.
- "I believe it puts the problem in the proper context, the problem of the Palestinian people, their plight, their rights and their homeland," the king said. "But outside the territory of



Jordanian King Hussein in Washington for visit.

Palestine, which is all under occupation at this stage, it gives them the identity which is dear to them, and at the same time it insures that we remain as one family and we do not leave them on their own, as they feared. For this we will never do."

He said that in the "context of a final solution and a final peace," Jerusalem must be the meeting place for all, adding that Jordan is "open minded" on how the problems of sovereignty over Jerusalem will be resolved.

"Some might say that Jerusalem must belong to people of the Jewish faith, as Rome belongs to Christians and Mecca to Muslims. But no other city, no other point in the world is such a meeting place . . . and is of such importance as Jerusalem is to all."

But, he said, "and this is a must . . . our rights—the rights of the Palestinians at least—must be recognized. Then we are willing and ready to discuss every way and any means to resolve the Jerusalem question."

When asked about the report that Jordanian Air Force planes were sent to Pakistan, the king expressed "surprise" that the report would surface during his visit to Washington.

"Unless it is really an attempt to affect the visit in one way or another."

He said that there is "close cooperation" between Jordan and Pakistan, and "any moves that we might have carried out are within that context."

Week After Breaking Off Peace Talks

Porter Leaves Paris for Consultations in U.S.

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—America's chief Vietnam peace negotiator flew to Washington for consultations today as the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese reiterated their objections to the indefinite suspension of the peace conference by the United States.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter went to Washington a week after he had broken off the more than three-year-old conference, asserting that the Communist delegations were not "negotiating seriously."

Acting on President Nixon's orders, Mr. Porter told the Communists he would be willing to resume the talks only if they are "disposed to engage in meaningful exchanges" on the peace plans presented by both sides.

A statement published by the Viet Cong delegation to the conference "firmly demanded that the American government immediately cease its acts of sabotage of the conference, 'negotiate seriously and respond positively' to the Communists' seven-point peace plan."

The suspension of the conference was termed "a very cynical act of sabotage . . . and a new, extremely grave step made by the American government to undermine the negotiations on the Vietnam problem."

North Vietnamese Minister of State Xuan Thuy called on French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today and handed over a statement by the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry condemning the United States for breaking off the talks. The statement, published Tuesday, insisted that the United States return to the talks at once and continue them on the regular weekly basis as before.

The North Vietnamese quoted Mr. Schumann as saying he was disappointed at the suspension of the conference and that he believed there could be no solution to the Vietnamese problem outside of the Paris conference.

The French Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on Mr. Schumann's reported remarks to Mr. Thuy.

Room-to-Room Battle 3 Victims, 10 Terrorists Die in Turkish Kidnap

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, March 30—Three NATO technicians were shot to death by Turkish terrorists, who were then killed in a room-by-room battle with police and troops, an official government communiqué said tonight.

The communiqué contradicted earlier statements by officials at the scene that the ten terrorists and three technicians were killed in the explosion of the ammunition supply to the mountain village house where they were holed up, surrounded by about 500 troops for more than eight hours.

The communiqué said police wearing bulletproof vests stormed the house in the village of Kizildere and found the three technicians bound and shot through the head. In a 45-minute shootout with the terrorists in another part of the two-story timber house, all the terrorists were killed.

The communiqué made no mention of casualties to security forces.

The explosion reports resulted from the confusion as the invading police threw gas bombs and the terrorists threw grenades during the final battle, a government spokesman said.

Kizildere is a village of 100 houses in the rugged Pontus Mountains, 60 miles south of the Black Sea town of Unye, where Canadian John Stewart Law, 25, and two Britons, Gordon Banner, 35, and Charles Turner, 43, were seized.

The terrorists, members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, had kidnapped the technicians as hostages for the lives of three leftist extremists condemned to death by a martial law court.

Today, however, when defying the troops, which had surrounded their hideout, they insisted they would release the kidnap victims only if they were given safe passage out of Turkey. They had dropped their offer to exchange the technicians for the three condemned leftists.

Search Operation

The terrorists were traced to the house in Kizildere which means red river—3 a.m. today after a four-day search operation by the Turkish Army, Navy and Air Force.

Two hours later, army commandos closed in on the village, and ordered about 700 villagers out of their homes for safety.

A statement issued by the Turkish Embassy in London today said that from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m., security forces surrounded the building, had been urging the kidnappers to surrender and avoid harming their hostages.

"Instead of obeying these orders, the kidnappers opened fire at 1400 and continued to maintain fire against the security forces," the statement said.

"At 1610, security forces, wearing bulletproof vests, started advancing on the building in a bid to save the lives of the Britishmen and obtain the surrender of their kidnappers."

"They approached the building, and threw in a tear gas grenade. When they entered, they were confronted by the bodies of the three Englishmen, their hands tied behind them, each shot in the head," the statement said.

A gun battle then developed and all the kidnappers were killed.

Witnesses said one of the terrorists, former air force Lt. Saifet Alp, was shot dead outside the house when he tried to surrender during the final shootout.

The statement added: "It is understood that all three Englishmen had been killed by the kidnappers before the latter opened fire on the security forces at 1400 hours."

One of the kidnapped men referred to in the statement as an



Mahir Cayan

Englishman was a Canadian, Mr. Law, who had lived most of his life in England.

Officials said the final assault came after an unsuccessful mediation attempt by a lawyer acquainted with the terrorists.

The communiqué made no mention of whether he was killed with them. Earlier, officials had said he was killed.

The lawyer, Sener Sadik, was taken by helicopter from Unye, where he was being held on charges of having aided the terrorists. He reportedly had offered to tell them to give up and free the technicians because the government would not compromise.

Authorities said that among the dead terrorists was Mahir Cayan, Turkey's most wanted fugitive. Cayan was involved in a similar showdown in Istanbul last June, when he holed up in an apartment with an accomplice holding a 14-year-old girl as hostage.

He was captured and wounded and the accomplice was killed. Cayan and two other terrorists in the house, Chah Alpekin and Omer Yano, escaped from a military prison last November.

Turkish Premier Nihat Erinc tonight sent messages of condolences to British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home issued a statement tonight deploring the "senseless violence" of the killings.

First Spectre Lost in War

A Sophisticated U.S. Gunship Downed by Red Anti-Aircraft

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, March 30 (UPI)—North Vietnamese anti-aircraft missiles shot down an Air Force AC-130 four-engine gunship over the Ho Chi Minh Trail, in southern Laos, early yesterday morning, and its 14 crewmen were declared missing today by the U.S. Command.

It was the first time reported in the war that one of the sophisticated AC-130 Spectre gunships, which use infrared detectors, computers, and 40-mm cannon to search out and destroy North Vietnamese truck traffic at night on the infiltration trail network, had been shot down.

The downing follows a large-scale buildup of enemy anti-aircraft defenses in Laos.

Air Force pilots have said, however, that other AC-130 gunships had been shot at and hit before. The planes are based in Thailand, and because of their vulnerability to the well-developed anti-aircraft defenses along the trail this year, they fly only at night and usually with faster jet fighter-bomber escorts to protect them.

The AC-130 is a version of the Lockheed C-130 transport. It has four turboprop engines and can fly at speeds of less than 200 miles an hour. The Air Force counts the gunship as its most effective weapon against truck traffic on the trails. The AC-130 models have been in use only in the last two years.

The recent increase in the number of North Vietnamese surface-to-air-missile emplacements along the trail in southern Laos has caused concern among senior Air Force officials here. The high-altitude B-52s that do most of the heavy bombing of the trails are also vulnerable to such missiles.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Indochina Toll Up for Saigon

SAIGON, March 30 (AP)—South Vietnamese and Communist casualties rose sharply last week to the highest levels in nine months, the Saigon command reported today. U.S. combat losses were reported as four killed and 13 wounded.

The South Vietnamese death toll, which had fluctuated around an average 300 per week since last July and last week was 387, rose to 415.

Reported North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses for the week were nearly twice as heavy as the 1972 average, with 1,981 claimed killed.

Cambodia Reported Refusing Peace Proposal From Hanoi

SAIGON, March 30—Cambodia has flatly turned down a peace proposal from the North Vietnamese, the Chicago Daily News reported today.

The proposal included a general cease-fire in Cambodia in exchange for a logistics corridor along the South Vietnamese border.

The Cambodian government refused the proposal, the newspaper said, because it felt such an agreement would have resulted in an invasion of its territory by the South Vietnamese and a subsequent loss of land.

These details emerged officially for the first time today from unimpeachable sources here, the paper said.

The sources said the proposal was carried to the Cambodian government through an "Eastern bloc" embassy within "the last two months."

First of Its Kind

The reported offer is believed to be the first of its kind in the long Southeast Asian war.

Reports of peace proposals involving Cambodia have been circulating for several weeks but have always been denied. Most of those reports said the Cambodians had taken the initiative.

However, sources here said it was clearly the North Vietnamese who made the proposal, the newspaper said.

Earlier today a Saigon newspaper quoted South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu as

Apollo-16 Launch Gains

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Preparations for Apollo-16's flight to the moon went forward today when the launch team successfully completed a countdown test. The weeklong rehearsal was completed one day later than planned because a faulty circuit breaker had to be replaced in the command ship last weekend.

Reserving Executive Privilege

White House Barred Record of Kissinger Talk to Senators

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—The White House "vetoes" a plan to keep a transcript of talks between presidential security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Senate Foreign Relations Committee members, the committee's chief spokesman said today.

President's War Power Debated

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—The Senate began debate yesterday on a bill that would curtail the president's war-making powers. The legislation would authorize the president to use the military in certain emergency situations but it specifies that hostilities could not be maintained for more than 90 days without congressional approval.

Sen. Alton S. Sikes, R-N.Y., introduced the bill, which would require the president to consult with Congress before committing the United States to a war.

The bill would also require the president to report to Congress within 48 hours of the start of any military action.

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Douglas Assailed as Liar

Berrigan 7 Conspiracy Case Sent to Jury in Harrisburg

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30 (UPI)—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, in a final attack yesterday at Boyd P. Douglas Jr., this government's chief witness against seven anti-war activists, told the jury that Douglas has "lied to you more times than you and I will ever know."

Then Mr. Clark said to the nine women and three men: "If you believe him you will go to your last day wondering if you are the last of a long, long line of people he has taken in."

Later the government and the defense completed final arguments, and today the case went to the jury.

Judge R. Dixon Herman turned the trial over to the jury after telling it that the bomb-kidnap conspiracy case "is not a political trial or a trial against the war in Vietnam."

The jury retired following the judge's 2 1/4-hour charge and a one-hour bench conference in which defense counsel tried to get the judge to give additional instructions to the jury.

Mr. Clark was the last of five defense attorneys to give summations in the case. The chief prosecutor, William S. Lynch, in rebuttal, asserted that Douglas's testimony and letters he delivered on behalf of two defendants, the Rev. Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, were adequate proof of a conspiracy.

Father Berrigan, Sister Elizabeth and five others are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices.

Douglas, who was described by an FBI agent in a Sept. 1, 1970, memorandum to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover as an "accomplished confidence man," was an inmate that year at Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary, where Father Berrigan was imprisoned for destroying draft records.

Defense attorneys argued that the letters exchanged by the priest and nun did not show an agreement to commit any criminal act and that Douglas's testimony was not believable.

"These are the letters of two people who cared, and care, very much for each other," Mr. Clark said. He added that Father Berrigan's discussion in the letters of actions to protest the Vietnam war were couched in tentative terms.

Sister Elizabeth, he said, was trying to bolster Father Berrigan's spirit, trying to impart "strength" to someone beginning a six-year prison term.

"And how could he lead any plot from prison?" Mr. Clark asked. "He could not conspire. He could suffer through Cambodia and Kent State. He could be tortured and wonder what would happen if the peace movement came in."

Control Denied
As for whether the priest controlled the many people who raided draft boards in 1970, Mr. Clark said the priest could not have exerted such control if he were outside prison, let alone inside.

But the chief prosecutor, Mr. Lynch, said that not only "seven Father Berrigan" but all seven defendants were the "gurus" of the Catholic left. At another point he referred to them as "an impressively experienced group of burglars" and portrayed Sister Elizabeth as "not just a vague lady who teaches art at some college."

The government also said that the "intellectual" defendants had "used" Douglas to serve their ends.

Ellsberg Friend Who Balked Probe Gets Prison Sentence
By Tim O'Brien
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30 (UPI)—Samuel L. Popkin, an assistant professor at Harvard, was sentenced yesterday to up to 18 months in prison for refusing to answer nine questions before a Boston grand jury investigating the Pentagon papers case.

U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity freed Mr. Popkin on bail of \$1,000 pending a ruling on an appeal of the case. The appeal was filed.

Mr. Popkin, 29, an assistant professor of studies of government, has been a friend and associate of Daniel Ellsberg, who has admitted having leaked the Pentagon papers to news media last summer.

Mr. Popkin refused Monday to answer questions dealing with "conversations" and "interviews" with persons possessing the multi-volume Vietnam war study prior to June 13, 1971.

Mr. Popkin, who is an expert on Vietnam village politics, contends that by answering questions about his sources of information he would jeopardize those sources for future research and violate the confidential relationship between a scholar and his sources of information.

Judge Garrity said that his leniency in releasing Mr. Popkin resulted from his finding that "this is not a flagrant contempt of a grand jury requiring the full sanction of the court. If this were an obdurate defiance of the grand jury that would be another story."

Judge Garrity said that Mr. Popkin's argument presented a "highly technical, complicated legal case," warranting Mr. Popkin's temporary release. By statute, Mr. Popkin's appeal must be heard within 30 days.

Judge Garrity said that he based his decision on Mr. Popkin's refusal to answer questions during six hours before the grand jury.



Rev. Philip Berrigan, handcuffed, leaving Harrisburg Prison yesterday for trial.

Witness in Angela Davis Trial

Hostage in Shootout Admits She Altered Her Testimony

By Bob Williams

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 30 (UPI)—A 30-year-old housewife who was one of the jurors taken hostage during the Marin County shootout in August, 1970, said she might have been influenced by the prosecutor to change her testimony about the incident.

Mrs. Maria Elena Graham of Terra Linda, Calif., was the first prosecution witness to testify in the Angela Davis trial. The 23-year-old black activist is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy for allegedly planning the escape and supplying the guns and ammunition used by Jonathan Jackson and three San Quentin inmates.

Mrs. Graham testified yesterday that after Jackson rose in the Marin County courtroom he pointed what looked like a machine gun and said, "This is it, everybody freeze."

Moments later, she said, James McClain, one of the San Quentin inmates on trial for assisting a prison guard, told Judge Harold Haley to call the sheriff and tell him to keep the police back so they could escape. McClain took the telephone from the judge, she testified, and said, "They wanted the Soledad Brothers freed or they would kill the judge."

After she, two other women jurors, assistant district attorney Gary Thomas and Judge Haley were marched out of the courtroom, she said, she heard Jackson say, several times, "We want our Soledad Brothers freed. We are the new liberation."

In San Quentin
The state, in its opening statement Monday, contended that Miss Davis planned the escape to free George Jackson, a Soledad Brother who was in nearby San Quentin Prison.

Under cross-examination by defense counsel Howard Moore, Mrs. Graham admitted that she had not used the phrase "Soledad Brother" when investigators for the prosecution interviewed her immediately after the shootout and on April 15, 1971. She also admitted that she had not mentioned the statement that she said she heard McClain make after he took the telephone away from Judge Haley.

Asked why she had not related either incident to the investigators, she said, "I wanted so hard to forget the whole thing that it is difficult to remember."

Asked if she had been coached by prosecutor Albert Harris to relate the incidents, she said, "No one told me what to say."

Then under cross-examination by Mr. Moore, she said, "So, do you want me to admit I was influenced by Mr. Harris?"

Mr. Moore said, "That is correct, isn't it?" She said, "Yes."

Mr. Harris influenced you to recall a matter you previously had not?" Mr. Moore asked. She said, "I suppose so."

"In a left-handed manner you are agreeing with me?" Mr. Moore asked, and she replied, "Yes."

The trial is in its fourth week. Both sides presented opening statements earlier this week.

Admits Buying Guns
SAN JOSE, Calif., March 30 (UPI)—Miss Davis, in an emotional declaration of her innocence, admitted yesterday that she had purchased some guns but vigorously denied the charges that she conspired to extort George Jackson's release from prison.

"You may be sure," Miss Davis said, "that at no time will you hear evidence that a gun was bought by me for any criminal intent or purpose." She had bought the guns, Miss Davis added, because she had been under threat of death from extremists for several years.

"I needed some kind of protection if I was to live out my years," Miss Davis said. "You will understand," she said at another point, "that for a black person who grew up in the South, guns were a normal fact of life."

She further acknowledged that she had a deep love for Jackson but dismissed as "utterly fantastic, utterly absurd" the prosecution's contention that such passion drove her to join in the alleged conspiracy.

Surprise Move
Miss Davis's remarks were delivered as she rose in the tiny courtroom here yesterday morning to deliver the opening statement in her own defense. In a move that came as a surprise, she talked for nearly two hours, often with great emotion, and promised the jury of eight women and four men that once they heard all of the evidence in the case, she was confident their verdict would be not guilty.



Leslie Bacon

Anti-War Girl Indicted by U.S. On Perjury Count

SEATTLE, March 30 (AP)—A federal grand jury here has indicted anti-war activist Leslie Bacon on perjury charges for allegedly lying to a grand jury last year when she denied being inside the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., hours before a bomb exploded in a men's room.

The secret indictment was issued by the grand jury here last Friday. It was made public yesterday by U.S. Attorney Stan Pittkin when a summons for Miss Bacon to appear here May 5 was served on her attorneys.

Miss Bacon, then 19, was arrested by the FBI in Washington, D.C., as a material witness to the March 1, 1971, explosion in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building. She was taken into custody on April 27 and ordered transferred to Seattle for a grand jury investigation.

She testified three days before the jury and publicly denied she knew anything about the Capitol bombing plot. She and her attorneys called the investigation a government attempt to stifle anti-war sentiment.

Finch to Leave Nixon Cabinet
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 30 (AP)—Presidential counselor Robert Finch said yesterday that he would leave the Nixon cabinet after the November elections to consider a political future in California.

"I've already discussed this with the President," the former California lieutenant governor said.

He said that he would teach a political science seminar starting next February at Occidental College near Pasadena and a graduate seminar at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Finch, who left California to be Mr. Nixon's first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has indicated that he is interested in running for governor or U.S. senator in 1974.

Laird Exhorts Russia to Destroy Germ Weapons

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 30 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced that the United States has disposed of its germ-warfare stockpiles because they did little to prevent war. He said he hopes the Soviet Union will take steps to do the same.

"We have taken the leadership role, as far as the world is concerned, in the destruction of these weapons," Mr. Laird said yesterday. "I think there is a desire on the part of most nations, and I hope that will include the Soviet Union, to limit this type of activity."

Mr. Laird indicated there may never have been a valid reason for a biological stockpile, but he said the country's chemical-warfare stockpiles should be preserved, because chemical weapons work quickly and are a better war deterrent.

Mr. Laird toured the Pine Bluff arsenal, the laboratories where the destruction of the country's entire anti-personnel biological-weapon stockpile was completed last Thursday.

A proposed treaty outlawing biological weapons was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in December and next month will be submitted in Washington, London and Moscow for signature by member nations.

It will come into force when 22 nations have signed.

U.S. Fireworks Plant Explodes; 6 Killed
BRIDGEWATER, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Six persons were killed and 11 were injured here today when a series of explosions followed by fire, ripped through the wooden buildings of a fireworks manufacturing company, authorities said.

Bridgeport Deputy Fire Chief Arthur Joyce said that six bodies were found in the rubble of the buildings of the Interstate Pyrotechnics Corp.

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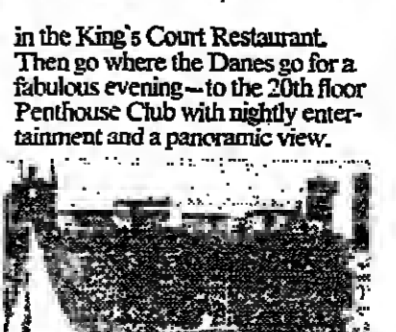


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Official of Fast Conglomerate

Lord Rank Dies in Britain; Built Movie, Theater Empire

LONDON, March 30 (NYT).—Lord Rank, 83, founder of the Rank Organization, which financed many of the best-known British film productions and operated an extensive chain of theaters in which to show them, died yesterday in a hospital in Winchester.

Active in many fields, J. Arthur Rank built an economic empire and a fortune estimated as high as \$250 million.

He owned or controlled companies making cameras, radios, television sets, lenses, projection equipment, theater seats and cosmetics. He was also associated with enterprises ranging from milling and insurance to milk bars, publishing companies and newspapers. He was a director

of about 100 companies and chairman of the board of 25.

He was born on Dec. 23, 1888, in Hull, Yorkshire. His father, a deeply religious Methodist, had transformed the inheritance of a Yorkshire grain mill into a large flour industry.

At 17 the youth left school and went into his father's business as a junior clerk. During World War I, he was a sergeant in a field ambulance unit in France, then rose to artillery captain. After the war he managed some of his father's mills and taught a Sunday school.

In 1935 he helped finance the production of "The Turn of the Tide," a documentary about Yorkshire fishing villages. Although it won a prize at the Venice film festival, there was not much interest in exhibiting the film. Mr. Rank soon bought a theater in London in which to show it.

The British film industry was then in a chaotic state, unable to meet the competition of Hollywood, which was accounting for most of Britain's screen fare.

With C. M. Woolf, a theater-chain operator, Mr. Rank acquired several small theater circuits and began production on a small scale. By the 1940s his companies were reportedly doing nearly \$200 million business annually.

His movies featured British stars and were preceded by the trademark of a bronzed man slowly hitting a huge gong with a long hammer.

As the years went by and movies gave way to television, he diversified his operations; some



J. Arthur Rank

movie houses became halls, bingo parlors or bowling alleys.

In 1952 he merged with Horis & McDougall, a manufacturer of bread and flour, to form Rank-Hovis-McDougall, a conglomerate chiefly in the food and entertainment fields.

Lord Rank was created a baron in 1957. He retired five years later as chairman of the conglomerate and became president.

Wrong Way Corrigan's Son Is Dead in Crash

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (AP).—The body of William Roy Corrigan, 22, son of the famous pilot Douglas (Wrong Way) Corrigan, was found in the wreckage of a small plane on Catalina Island yesterday, authorities reported. Wreckage of the Cessna-150, missing since March 21, was discovered by two young hikers.

The body of a passenger, Roger Powell, 26, also was found. Young Corrigan had 300 hours of flight experience.

The elder Corrigan, now 66, gained fame in 1938 when he flew a J-6 Curtiss Robin to Ireland after he was refused permission to do so by federal authorities. On landing in Ireland, he explained nonchalantly that his compass "must have jammed" and caused him "to fly the wrong way."

Obituaries

Gabriel Heatter, 82, of Radio: 'There's Good News Tonight'

MIAMI, March 30 (UPI).—Newscaster Gabriel Heatter, 82, whose trademark phrase, "There's good news tonight," was known to millions of Americans, died today at the Miami Heart Institute.

He retired from his radio network news show in 1965 and moved to Miami Beach, where he conducted a local television show for a few years. In addition to his regular news program, he had also been the host for radio's "We the People" program.

Much of Mr. Heatter's reputation derived from his coverage of the 1938 execution of Bruno Hauptmann, kidnapper of the Charles A. Lindbergh baby. "I'd covered his trial for seven weeks, then the night of the execution came," he recalled. "I was on the air for one hour and one minute without interruption and without any notes. I just talked on."

Recalling his 35 years with the Mutual Broadcasting System, he once said proudly, "I never had a lawsuit."

Hal Roach Jr.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 30 (AP).—Hal Roach Jr., 53, former president of Hal Roach Studios and former chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting Co., died yesterday in a hospital here.

The Hal Roach Studios, which his father founded in 1919 and which the younger Roach took over in 1955, were sold in 1968 after a series of business setbacks. The younger Roach filed for bankruptcy in 1962.

His father said in 1960, "Son lost \$6.5 million in four months."

The younger Roach produced such television series as "My Little Margie," "Firestone Theater," "Life of Riley," "Blondie," "Topper," "Duffy's Tavern" and "Amos 'n' Andy."

As chairman of Mutual, Mr.

Roach was fined \$500 in 1960 after pleading no contest in a charge of having violated the Foreign Agents Registration Act. He and two other Mutual officials were charged in an indictment with accepting \$750,000 to feed into the network propaganda favorable to the Dominican Republic.

In laying the fine, Judge Joseph R. Jackson told Mr. Roach he had been the victim of Alexander L. Guterman, who received the money as president of Mutual.

Francis B. Sayre sr.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Francis B. Sayre sr., diplomat, son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson and father of the dean of the Washington Cathedral, died yesterday at the age of 86.

After five years as an assistant professor of law at Harvard, Mr. Sayre was named adviser to the King of Siam and, in 1925, U.S. ambassador there.

In 1933, while serving as director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law, Mr. Sayre was named an assistant secretary of state by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He continued in the post until 1939, when he was appointed high commissioner of the Philippines. In 1942, he was evacuated from the Philippines by submarine.

John K. Starkweather SCARSDALE, N.Y., March 30 (NYT).—John K. Starkweather, 31, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange from 1940 to 1944 and mayor of Scarsdale from 1942 to 1945, died yesterday in White Plains Hospital.

In 1933 he formed an investment banking firm, Starkweather Co., serving as its president until 1937 and then as senior partner until its dissolution when he retired in 1968.



Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski

Court in Brussels Stiffens Penalty in Attack on Heath

BRUSSELS, March 30 (UPI).—The Brussels Appeals Court yesterday stiffened the sentence of Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who doused British Prime Minister Edward Heath with ink two months ago.

Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, a German-born psychologist, last month was sentenced by a district court to six months in jail, but half the sentence was suspended. She appealed that verdict.

The Appeals Court confirmed the sentence and repealed the suspension, making it a straight six-month prison term.

Miss Kwiatkowski had been found guilty of damaging private property, because she ruined Mr. Heath's suit, and of forging press accreditation forms to get into Brussels's Egmont Palace, where Mr. Heath was to sign Britain's treaty of accession to the Common Market.

Justifying the stiffer sentence, the Appeals Court president said: "Journalism is an important profession and it is very dishonest to try to abuse it."

Bangladesh Planning to Try 1,000 Pakistanis Late in Year

DACCA, March 30 (NYT).—The Bangladesh government plans to try more than 1,000 Pakistani military prisoners for war crimes and expects to begin the trials by the end of the year, official Bengali sources disclosed yesterday.

Giving details of the trial plans for the first time, the government sources said that the top Pakistani prisoners for war crimes, Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi and Maj. Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan, would be among those tried.

Gen. Niazi was the Pakistani military commander in East Pakistan, now independent Bangladesh, and Gen. Farman Ali was his top aide.

They and their approximately 70,000 soldiers surrendered to Indian-Bengali command last Dec. 16 after a two-week war that followed eight months of Bengali guerrilla activity. About 20,000 paramilitary personnel and West Pakistani civilians also surrendered, and all are being held in prisoner-of-war camps in India. New Delhi has agreed to turn over any prisoner against whom Bangladesh presents convincing evidence of guilt.

The West Pakistani military crackdown began last March, in an attempt to crush the popularly elected Bengali autonomy movement. According to conservative estimates, the army and its civilian collaborators, during the nine months of occupation, killed at least several hundred thousand Bengalis and possibly a million or more. Atrocities and rape were common.

Pakistan's new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is facing mounting public pressure to get the Pakistani soldiers home, has contended that the prisoners are solely an Indian responsibility.

Accusing India and Bangladesh of using the prisoners as blackmail to win concessions from Pakistan at eventual peace talks, President Bhutto said a few days ago that if Bangladesh put Pakistani soldiers on trial for war crimes, "then I am afraid we

would be reaching the point, no return."

Bangladesh feels that war crimes trials are necessary to assuage the passion for revenge among the Bengalis.

Indian Initiative

NEW DELHI, March 30 (AP).—Indian Foreign Minister Suresh Singh will leave here tomorrow on an unscheduled trip to Islamabad and Russia, which serves here interpreted as being a bearing on the resumption of talks with Pakistan.

Mr. Singh has negotiated with Pakistan, sometimes with Bhutto, who was leading a Pakistani delegation when he was Foreign Minister.

EEC-Iceland Talks

BRUSSELS, March 30 (UPI).—Trade talks between Iceland and Common Market countries are deadlocked yesterday after Iceland reaffirmed its determination to extend its fishing zone from 12 to 50 miles after Sept. 1.

The European Economic Community has offered a free trade agreement involving tariff reductions on Icelandic fresh-frozen fish exports only on condition the limits extension there is removed.

Thorvaldur Sigurdsson, Icelandic chief negotiator, said this extension was "entirely unacceptable" adding that the talks had no progress at all. He said the Reykjavik government is recently endorsed its decision.

Cobra Bite Kills German

PASSAU, W. Germany, March 30 (AP).—A 46-year-old man died from a cobra bite after a serum, apparently old, failed to counteract the poison, police reported. Police at Alois Schriewerger died Tuesday after a German military helicopter taking him to Frankfurt for emergency treatment.

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Without Compensation

Chilean Party Urges Allende To Confiscate ITT Holdings

By Tom Shaw

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—One of the parties in Chile's ruling coalition has proposed that the government confiscate without compensation ITT's share in the Chilean Telephone Co.

Jaime Gazmuri, secretary of the Popular Action Movement, said in a telephone interview that he made a formal proposal yesterday to President Salvador Allende that ITT's 70-percent share in the telephone company be taken over through a "constitutional reform."

The Popular Action Movement originally suggested a takeover of the ITT share of the telephone company several days ago upon learning of reports by columnist Jack Anderson that ITT had plotted to prevent Mr. Allende from taking office.

Mr. Gazmuri said that Mr. Allende was "very interested" in the proposal. The Popular Action Movement leader said that he was sure his party's position would be supported by all the other parties in the government coalition and that he hoped for a decision by next week.

Support Indicated

Informed sources in Washington said that the Popular Action Movement's proposal did seem to have considerable support within the coalition.

Under the proposal Mr. Gazmuri said, the measure confiscating the ITT holdings would have to be approved by the Chilean Congress, which is dominated by opposition parties.

The Chilean government is already running the telephone company and has been negotiating to buy ITT's share. The international conglomerate has asked \$153 million for its share of the company, while the government has estimated that it is worth about \$35 million.

Aside from its share in the telephone company, ITT has a controlling interest in two Sheraton hotels, an electronics plant and an international telex-telegraph

Bonn, Beirut Agree To Resume Relations

BOON March 30 (UPI)—West Germany announced today that it was resuming diplomatic relations with Lebanon after seven years. The Foreign Ministry said ambassadors would be exchanged as soon as possible.

Lebanon was one of 10 Arab countries that broke formal ties with West Germany in 1965 after it established diplomatic relations with Israel. Five have now resumed relations.

service in Chile. The corporation has estimated the value of all its holdings in Chile at \$170 million.

Meanwhile, Mr. Anderson said today that the Central Intelligence Agency wanted to stop Mr. Allende from taking office because it feared that Chile would become a Communist base for stirring up revolution throughout South America.

Liberation Center

He said that secret intelligence reports claimed that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had turned his embassy in Santiago into "the principal Cuban center for support of Latin American liberation movements."

Mr. Anderson quoted the reports as saying that the Cuban Embassy provided financial and logistical support and guidance to subversive groups operating in other Latin American countries.

"President Allende, through lesser government officials has apparently given his approval for Cuba to maintain contact with these subversive elements in Chile," the purported documents said.

The U.S. government has disavowed any intention of trying to stop Mr. Allende from becoming president.

Mr. Anderson said that, according to the secret CIA documents, the chief of the Cuban liberation team at the embassy in Chile is Mammelo Martinez Galan.

Vietnam Officer

Mr. Galan has the code name Mammelo, Mr. Anderson said, and "is a veteran Communist intelligence officer who is reportedly in charge of all clandestine activities in the Santiago embassy."

The columnist said that the Latin American section of Cuba's Special Directorate for Liberation "whose mission is to foment Communist revolution around the world" is headed by a man known as Ariel, otherwise identified as Juan Carretero Ibanez and Ruben Cabrera Marquez.

Mr. Anderson said that Ariel directed Ernesto (Che) Guevara's guerrilla operations in Bolivia. He said that, according to the CIA report, the presence of Mammelo and Ariel in Santiago, "are indications of the importance attached to the continued Cuban government interests and active support of the export of the revolution."

Mr. Anderson said that the CIA also reported that, until President Allende allowed the Cuban Embassy into Santiago, Paris was "the principal center concerned with providing various types of support to Latin American liberation movements."



STEP RIGHT UP—The Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus has come to New York and the "Greatest Show on Earth" would not be complete without this parade along West 33d St. to Madison Square Garden.

Dun & Bradstreet and a Top Official Named in Housing Scandal Charge

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and one of its vice-presidents were named yesterday in the filing of 11 indictments stemming from a federal grand jury investigation of a \$200 million foreclosure scandal concerning slum housing mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Authority.

The indictments, opened in Brooklyn Federal Court, contained 500 counts. They named the prestigious credit-rating firm; the Eastern Service Corp., a mortgage-lending firm; eight real estate companies, and 40 individuals, including eight current and former FHA officials.

Others named in the indictments include mortgage bankers, lawyers and realtors.

The sealed indictments were ordered opened by U.S. District Court Judge Orrin Judd.

U.S. Attorney Robert Morse said the charges include bribery, conspiracy, and filing of false statements.

Dun & Bradstreet and its vice-president, Arthur Prescott, were named in 24 counts alleging false statements.

Dun & Bradstreet was accused of confirming information in credit claims accompanying mortgage applications while knowing it was "false, inaccurate and incomplete."

Anthony Accetta, the assistant U.S. attorney who led the six-month investigation, said that as a result of the alleged conspiracy, FHA-insured mortgages on an estimated 2,500 homes, mostly in slum areas of Queens and Brooklyn, were foreclosed in 1970-71.

The government attorney said authorities anticipate an equal number of foreclosures during the next two years, bringing to \$200 million the amount of mortgage insurance the FHA would have to pay out to reimburse mortgage holders.

BBC Decrees Reduction in TV Violence

Producers Told Not to Glorify It

LONDON, March 30 (NYT)—The British Broadcasting Corp. yesterday told television producers to cut down on violence in programs and to make sure that when it was presented that it "sharpened and did not blunt the sensitivity of the viewer."

"Violence ought not be presented in ways which might glorify it or present it as a proper solution to interpersonal conflicts," the publicly owned broadcasting network said in a new code issued to producers. The guidelines are the result of a recent BBC survey into the effects of TV violence.

Specifically, the BBC warned producers about the effect of violence on young viewers. It stressed the importance of not having "goodies" perform actions that might appear cruel, however honorable the intentions. Evidence that children more readily copied the bad actions of good characters than those of bad characters was cited.

Details to Shun

Details of fights and weapons should be avoided, the code said, warning against the use of knives, broken bottles, karate chops in fights and the locking up of prisoners in empty rooms or cellars. It added that "cruelty to children is to be sparingly portrayed."

Generally, violence is not as prevalent in British TV productions as in programs made in the United States. On the other hand, nudity is quite common on late-night television here.

David Attenborough, director of programs, said in the guidelines that news programs present the most difficulty for the reduction of portrayals of violence. Reuters reported. The new code, replacing one written 12 years ago, tells news-program producers to make sure that the purpose in portraying violence is "sufficiently important to outweigh the objections which its use might evoke from some parts of the audience."

French-Israeli Pact

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—France and Israel signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement yesterday, the French Foreign Office announced in the area of culture, it was agreed that the Comedie-Francaise would give five performances in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in 1973 and that Paris would be host to a contemporary art show from Israel.

Cars to Be Banned by Stages Rome to Have Free Transit at Rush Hours

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 30 (NYT)—The Rome city government announced today that bus and streetcar fares would be permanently abolished during rush hours beginning April 15.

The municipal government said that it would also soon submit a plan to the city council calling for gradual banning of all private motor traffic from the historic center of Rome.

The two measures, designed to complement each other, aim at relieving the congestion in downtown Rome by luring and forcing private motorists back to the public transit system.

The city government decided

EEC Agency Urged to Fight Rhine Pollution

BRUSSELS, March 30 (UPI)—The European Common Market should set up a Rhine Basin agency to fight increasing pollution of the river which the existing international commission is unable to stop, a report by the executive commission said.

"We are forced to recognize that the international commission lacks the adequate intervention powers to efficiently fight the pollution of the Rhine," said the report drawn up by the commissioner for science and environment, Altiero Spinelli.

"The commission deems it necessary that a European Rhine Basin agency be set up and that, apart from member countries which desire to join it, Switzerland also be invited to join," the report said.

The report, which was sent to the council of ministers for further action, includes proposals to harmonize national legislation for protection of the environment, a timetable for specific action and development of jointly accepted criteria.

Gunter Quits To Run As an Independent

LONDON, March 30 (UPI)—Ray Gunter, Labor minister in the last Labor party government, today resigned the parliamentary seat he has held for 14 years. He has indicated that he will seek the seat as an independent.

Mr. Gunter, 62, who represented London's South Ward, resigned from the Labor party's parliamentary contingent earlier this year after refusing to join the party vote against the government bill taking Britain into the European Common Market.

yesterday to start the permanent free-ride program on April 15 between 8 and 9:30 a.m. every weekday. Later, a daily afternoon period is to be fixed during which passengers will not have to pay any fares on buses and streetcars.

The announcement that Rome's traffic revolution, heatedly discussed for several months, is to start in little more than two weeks came at a time when traffic jams, exhaust pollution and noise here seem worse than ever.

Easter shopping trips to the business center by Romans living on the capital's outskirts, a strike of many service-station attendants forcing motorists to make long detours and the seasonal influx of large tourist buses and motorized visitors from the Italian provinces and abroad have all conspired to increase this city's traffic chaos.

The proposed no-fare program was preceded by a test from last Dec. 30 to Jan. 7 during which all bus and streetcar fares, averaging 8 cents a ride, were suspended. The nine-day experiment resulted in an increase in passengers of the municipal transit system by almost 50 percent while it lasted. Critics of the no-fare plan point out that the new passengers during the nine-day test included many joyriding youngsters.

The traffic commissioner, Luigi Pallottini, a Socialist, told the city government yesterday that he would make recommendations to the municipal council regarding car owners living in downtown Rome. Apparently, such inner-city residents—an estimated 200,000 out of a population of nearly 3 million for all of Rome—will be allowed to park their cars in some streets and squares.

All Others Banned

All other private vehicles are to be banned, by stages, from the two-square-mile area of downtown Rome between the Colosseum and the Piazza del Popolo, the Via Veneto and the Tiber.

The city promises to buy new buses and make sure that public transit to and across the central districts is quick, punctual and at short intervals. Central Rome lacks a subway system. The first line of a proposed network, crossing the city from southeast to northwest, is now being built and will not function before 1975.

The new traffic commissioner announced also the creation of large parking lots on the outskirts. Under a park-and-ride system, motorists will be able to leave their cars in the outlying lots and travel to the center without having to pay fares on streetcars and buses at any time if they can show a parking receipt.

The city council has yet to decide how the projected traffic revolution is to be financed.

Russians Want East Germans in UN Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik announced here today that the Soviet Union would boycott the UN conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm June 5-16 unless the exclusion of East Germany is reversed.

At a news conference, Mr. Malik charged that the "Western troika"—Britain, France and the United States—had "imposed" on the last General Assembly a decision that barred East Germany by limiting invitations to members of the United Nations and specialized agencies. He said the western countries "are trying to stress the supposedly unequal legal position of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic."

"But there is absolutely no ground, legal or otherwise, for that," he added. He said East Germany was fully sovereign and equal with West Germany and therefore entitled to participate in the conference on the same basis.

The assembly's formula involves an invitation to West Germany, which belongs to all the specialized agencies, but not to East Germany, which belongs to none of them. Neither Germany is a UN member.

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Farmers and the Assembly Line

It is a curious fact that when Phase 2 of Mr. Nixon's economic plan was launched, everyone tiptoed around the question of food prices. It seemed to be assumed that if the worker on the assembly line would exercise restraint, and the management of the line would do the same with his prices, all would be well. Then the prices of food, especially of beef and pork, began to escalate, and the public suddenly realized that something more fundamental than industrial wages or prices was involved.

Of course, at decision-making levels, food, and those who produce, process and sell it, were not ignored. The farmer, for all the technological changes which have affected his occupation, still has a very important impact upon economics and politics. He has been a key figure in the arguments afflicting the Common Market, both among the original Six and the prospective additional four. In the United States, falling farm incomes during a time of general inflation had disturbed the administration, and there was an obvious tendency to regard the initial increases in farm product prices with complacency. But as the prices passed through their inevitable multiplication by processing and distributing costs, with mark-ups all along the line, the consumer was hit hard.

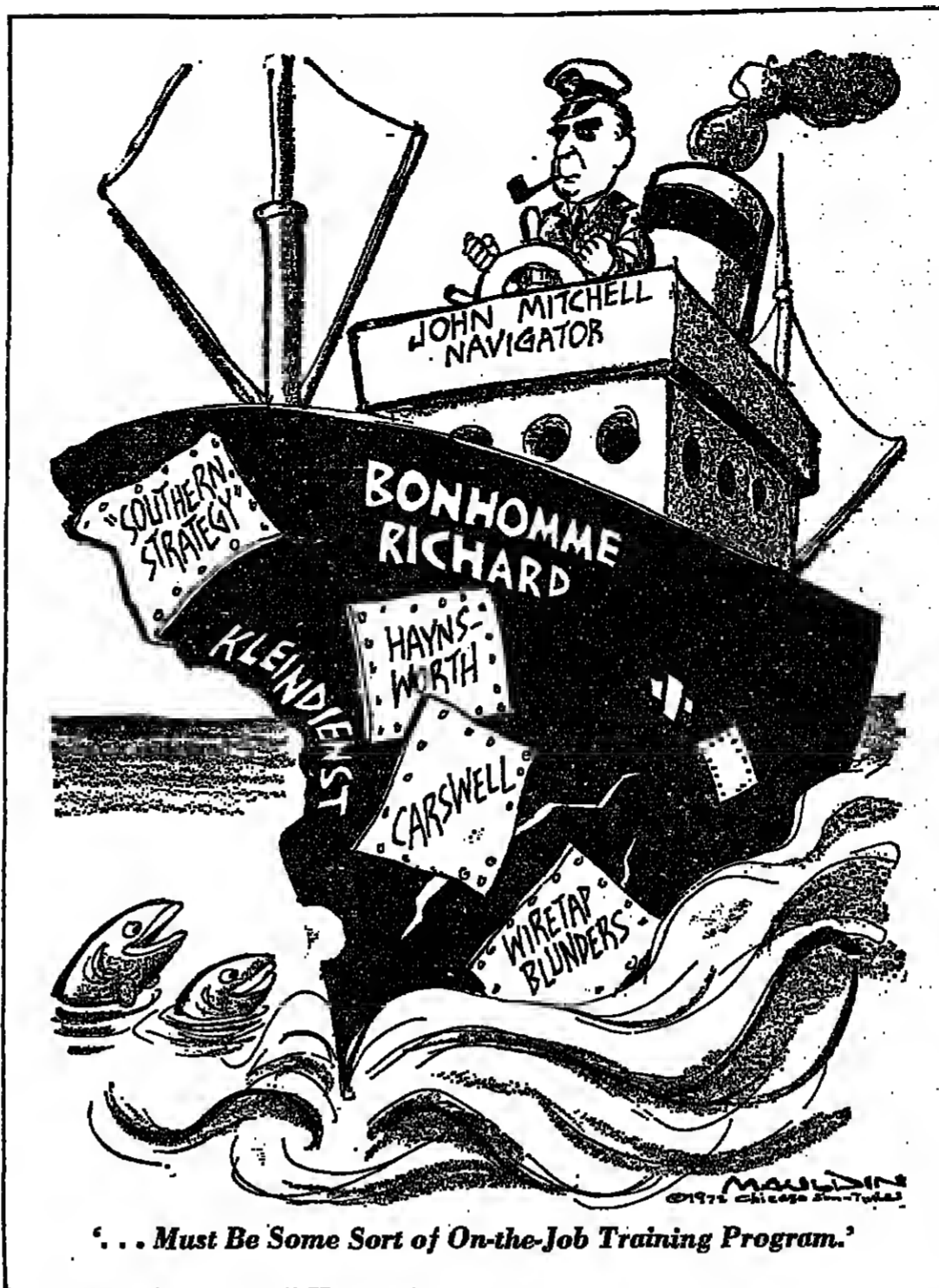
There are a number of reasons why the control of food prices is difficult. For one thing, although most food supplies come from the kulaks of modern agriculture—the vast farms, grazing lands and orchards of the farmer as big businessman—the tradition of the family farm and its values dies

hard. To affront that tradition, however watered down by subsidies and transformed by technology, is politically dangerous and offensive to many, in Europe as well as in the United States.

Moreover, there are practical differences in the way. Food supplies can be diverted to a black market more readily than manufactured goods. Farmers can control the acreages they plant, the animals they feed, the fruit they pick, more readily than manufacturers can determine their own factory output—or at least with less public awareness. And weather conditions and plant and animal health are frequently beyond anyone's control. Glut or scarcity can thus result from a variety of factors not responsive to government regulation.

This, doubtless, explains why the processors and distributors of foodstuffs, rather than the producers, are the initial targets of administration pep-talks, and veiled threats of controls. This may also explain why Secretary of the Treasury Connally was so eloquent in explaining that meat prices had already peaked and were declining because of "normal cyclical fluctuations."

The administration's concern, both about food prices for the consumer, and farm income, is understandable. Low farm income could represent a real political threat. Mounting food prices, on the other hand, would inevitably bring pressure upon wage levels, and then upon the prices of manufactured goods and all manner of services. Phase 2 could thus collapse—not from the reasons assigned by George Meany or Ralph Nader, but from a thrust that is literally from the ground up.



Ulster: Signs of Spring?

It is too early to be optimistic about Northern Ireland but there are encouraging developments in the aftermath of the suspension of the Stormont government. Even William Craig, leader of the extremist Ulster Vanguard, has implored the Protestant majority to confine its actions to boycotts, strikes and civil disobedience, rather than engage in violence.

Mr. Craig's course is still too extreme, however, for the Rev. Ian Paisley, once the symbol of Protestant resistance to concessions for the Catholic minority. In a surprising turnaround, Mr. Paisley now calls Mr. Craig "the voice of folly," and warns Unionists against "a course of absolute catastrophe." However, one great disappointment on the Unionist side is former Prime Minister Faulkner's decision to line up with his old enemy, Mr. Craig, in urging non-cooperation with the new British Minister for Ulster, William Whitelaw.

In nationalist and Catholic ranks, the

biggest letdown is the opposition to Britain's new policy from the Civil Rights Association. If CRA leaders had joined the Social Democratic and Labor party in offering cooperation to Mr. Whitelaw, they could have isolated any Irish Republican Army factions bent on continuing their terrorism. It is evident that if the IRA continues to bomb and terrorize it will risk alienating the areas where it has heretofore found protection and sustenance.

If Mr. Faulkner foolishly follows Mr. Craig's leadership he may find many Unionists defecting to the moderate Alliance party, in which Protestants and Catholics are working together to build a new kind of politics for the province. Ulster remains a long way from Tipperary; but despite the Protestant strike and demonstration and the continuation of sporadic violence there are grounds for hope where none existed even a week ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protecting Diplomats

On the morning after a Soviet diplomat was showered with blood by a young Jewish Defense League militant at a Washington reception recently, Ambassador George Bush went before a congressional committee to plead for legislation making it a federal crime to harass or attack foreign diplomats in this country. Some such action is imperative.

Last October, shots were fired through the window of an apartment at the Soviet Mission in New York, where four children were sleeping. Though no one was injured, the incident sparked an angry uproar in the General Assembly and anguish in Washington. Such acts of violence by impassioned

and irresponsible citizens sully the reputation of the United States, compromise American diplomacy, impede the work of the UN and are totally counter-productive.

The proposed legislation should act both as deterrent and as aid in apprehension. Additional action is needed, however, to extend direct federal protection to UN diplomats; such protection is already provided for foreign missions in Washington. Providing it for delegates to the UN is obviously beyond the capacity of New York's hard-pressed police force; it is a clear and necessary responsibility of the federal government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Wallace Phenomenon

The realization is slowly dawning that George Wallace's campaign slogans and speeches deal with matters of deep concern to a broad segment of "Middle America." He articulates a dim but widespread feeling of disorientation and frustration shared by a large group of people who feel themselves threatened, lost and forgotten and who are trying to draw attention to themselves by voting for the Alabama governor in the primaries. Wallace is a primitive demagogue, far better at campaigning than he would be at governing. He is a decidedly poor governor of his state. No one can imagine him in the White House. But he should not be shrugged off as a "terrible simplification."

The Wallace phenomenon is based on a problem-complex which must be taken seriously. At the same time, however, the

frightened people now drawing analogies with Hitler are not doing justice to the situation. In more than just its political institutions, America is a land of forces and counterforces—Wallace himself is a manifestation of this. America's pluralism may be compared to a system of dams which manages to break flash floods sooner or later, usually sooner.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mintoff and NATO

It is just nine months since Dom Mintoff became prime minister of Malta. In that time he has tripled the rent for the island bases. That is not a bad payoff for being persistently loud-mouthed and bloody-minded—even if Britain's NATO allies are footing most of the bill.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1897

WASHINGTON—Negotiations are in progress between Secretary Sherman and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, looking to a change of the regulations for the preservation of the seals during the summer. Secretary Sherman is anxious to obtain the extension of the closed zone to 200 miles and the closed season to include the months of May, June, July and August. The condition of the seals seems to be very serious.

Fifty Years Ago

March 31, 1922

LONDON—The Irish conference concluded at 9.30 tonight after an agreement had been signed by all the parties. The text of the pact, as read by Mr. Winston Churchill, provides that by agreement between the government of Northern Ireland and the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland, peace is today declared. And from today the two governments undertake to cooperate in every way to restore and uphold peaceful conditions.

No Gresham's Law for Ideas

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—American university students seem more relaxed and tolerant today than two or three years ago, less tense, less hysterical, and less given to violent protest against governmental policies with which they disagree or against intellectuals associated with such policies. Both the amount of protest and the novelty of its expression on campuses have lessened and this produces an atmosphere of relative détente.

Such, at any rate, is the impression conveyed by a long talk with Derek Curtis Bok, Harvard University's personable president, a tall, lank man whose youthful manner is not in the least hampered by crutches and a plaster cast encompassing one ankle after a mishap playing basketball.

Bok is modest about trying to overdraw conclusions from his own necessarily limited laboratory of observation. Yet the prestige and size of Harvard and its position in the educational establishment give its experience special importance. And Harvard's president finds a decline in the student activism of the late 1960s, primarily concerned with world affairs, a decline in the student Cult Personality and more willingness to listen to opposing ideas.

If coming months confirm this broad impression it could have an effect upon the U.S. image abroad. After all, it was the vigor of student and intellectual leadership that crystallized a new national mood and was reflected by eventual shifts in Washington's foreign policy.

"Change has taken place because of a combination of factors," says Bok. "At the height of the Vietnam war there was profound anxiety about that subject and this came to impose a kind of orthodoxy in opinion. Now, to some extent, people have learned from experience that it is dangerous to permit any particular group to establish an orthodoxy of its own. No single group can decide what is orthodox."

"Even Vietnam," he continues, "doesn't explain why student

protests took place. After all, they coincided with similar protests by student groups in other countries not involved with Vietnam at all."

In Harvard certainly—and probably in other American universities—there appears to be a less uptight view of people and events. Bok says: "Student opinions seem to be changing. You can now see editorials in their publications drawing a line between disagreement and harassment. There is greater recognition that you should oppose ideas with other ideas, not with personal attacks."

It is essential that this distinction be understood because universities should stand for the free exchange of ideas and information. This is central to universities and to their role in the advancement of knowledge. "I think an upsurge of protest and activism by students in the late 1960s expressed new ideas but these ideas are now more familiar. Some of them have been tested and discarded. Many students perceive that the problems we face are more complex and that sweeping solutions are less workable than once imagined. Perhaps this has produced more gravity and skepticism today, less of a tendency to divide the world into heroes and blackguards, good and bad solutions."

"Furthermore the Cult of Personality has declined substantially. This is evident in the com-

temporary student's view of President Kennedy. There is still talk of men like Mao and Che Guevara because they symbolize ways of changing society against great odds.

"The idea of overcoming the status quo and reorganizing society is very congenial to students. But I don't think one can say what the effect of all this will be until you see what the present generation of undergraduates will be doing in 10 years time."

Cautious Analysis

The implications of Bok's cautious analysis are important in terms of internal American development and in terms of the external expression. A more gentle, thoughtful, exploratory tendency in the mood of the next generation's intellectual leaders could promote evolutionary development of U.S. views while minimizing the fractures inspired by violent revolutionary discontent.

Harvard's president is convinced that "good ideas, after all, will drive out bad ideas" and that the present crop of undergraduates accepts this thesis. If proven true by time, this would be a welcome and refreshing change. A version of Gresham's Law (Bad money drives out the good) recently prevailed in U.S. campuses where some groups seemed determined that bad ideas should drive out good ideas.

From Cairo: A Time to Make Peace?

By Tahseen M. Bashir

CAIRO.—The big question in the Middle East today is: Is it time to fight or a time to make peace?

Egypt wants to make a just peace. If there is to be war, it will mean that Egypt was pushed to it, after sparing no effort for five years to achieve peace.

Would this time be another "lost opportunity" to be added to the long list of missed chances to come to peace during the last 24 years?

There was an opportunity in 1949, after the armistice agreements to proceed toward peace. But the "reconciliation commission" ended in receding positions without reconciling them. There was another opportunity in 1967, when the Egyptian Army was shattered. There was no excuse for Israel then to cite a concern for her security as a reason for not making peace. Yet Israel found that it was not a good time to settle.

Cairo Targets

Then, in 1969, Israel used American aircraft to bomb targets near Cairo, presumably to make us surrender. Even then it was not a good time for Israel to accept reasonable peace.

When we sought Soviet aid to strengthen our defense system, Israel used the missiles as an excuse for not reaching peace.

I wonder when is the right time for Israel to reach a just peace?

Since 1949 the Zionists have viewed the Israeli-Arab positions as diametrically opposed and mutually exclusive.

This theoretical position was politically convenient for the Zionists, for it gave them a pretext not to seek a settlement, nor to reach a compromise.

The fundamental problem is that of Israel and the Palestinians. For a long time, many Zionists preferred to ignore the Palestinians. They "Arabized" them to the point of extinction. That was a theoretical position, but it was a politically convenient one. By totally "Arabizing" the Palestinians, by denying them their identity as people from Palestine, the Israelis could argue that the refugees should move to some of the vast Arab territories and settle there.

But the Palestinians proved, under Israeli occupation since 1967 and even before, that they are Palestinians who also are Arab but with a distinct Palestinian identity. This is a national identity; it cannot be negated. Coming to terms on the Palestinian problem can open the door to horizons of peace in the Middle East.

An argument always advanced by the Israelis is that of security, a legitimate concern. This is one of the basic principles of the Security Council resolution of 1967, which we accept. But it is equally right for the Arabs to seek security. After all, it is Arab land that has been overrun, annexed and trampled upon in the last 24 years. Security should not be used as an euphemism for conquering additional territory, but for removing the causes that lead to insecurity.

No Real Security

There can be no real security for Israel as long as she denies the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. It must start by renouncing forever the desire to expand. The test of its sincerity would be a decision to withdraw now. This would be the best and

Visas and Persona Non Grata

The African Style Of Censoring News

By Jim Hoagland

NATROEL.—The infinitive "to censor" is not found in any dictionary. But it recurs constantly in the thoughts of journalists in this part of the world, for it stands for Africa's most frequently used method of censoring and managing news. To be "censored" is to be declared persona non grata and barred from entering or staying in a country. This happens not infrequently to foreign journalists who have written stories that displease leaders, both in black-ruled tropical Africa and in the white-ruled south.

Direct censorship of news stories sent out of a country is relatively rare in sub-Saharan Africa. In my own experience, only officials in Somalia, the Sudan and Biafra have suppressed material I tried to send. Nigeria practiced censorship during part of its recent civil war, but lifted it before war's end. In Ghana, Sierra Leone and other countries, censorship has been instituted temporarily after coups or other upheavals, but usually dropped quickly.

But Africa's newly independent states are nonetheless highly sensitive about their images in the outside world, which they depend on to a great degree for aid, investment and information. For slightly different reasons, the white-supremacist states of the south are equally prickly.

Since most African countries still require foreign visitors to have visas, it is a simple matter for an offended official to see to it that anyone whose dissents from the official view is refused entry or is expelled from the country.

Calculation

Thus, virtually every story containing criticism of Africa written for major American and European publications is weighted by an unexplained calculation made by the writer: Is this particular story worth not being able to come back to Johannesburg, or Dakar, or Dar es Salaam?

Sometimes the answer is compellingly clear. The large number of journalists expelled from or refused entry to Nigeria, South Africa, Zaïre and other countries in recent years indicates.

But more often the case is grey. This results in a lot of grasping by reporters out here for language that will get potentially image-harming news across but upset the government a little less. And writing a story that may result in having your bag packed for you by security policemen clears the mind marvelously. It causes a little more inconsequential but favorable news to be included in a story, for "balance," than might otherwise be the case.

There are also cases in which the system wins, and news goes unreported. One example occurred here in Kenya a few years ago, when then Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey was hosted at an official dinner by Kenya's venerable and still fiery President Jomo Kenyatta.

As the service began, a waiter accidentally dropped a bowl of soup on Kenyatta, who leaped to his feet and decked the unfortunate man with a single, strong punch, according to others there. In the stunned silence that followed, Kenyan officials rushed up to the only foreign correspondent there and warned him that he would be on the next plane out of the country if the incident was reported. It wasn't.

Kenya—in many ways the most

pleasant and beautiful country in Africa in which to live—is a special situation. A comparatively large number of foreign correspondents have chosen it as a base.

For a time, the meddling foreign press was regularly denounced in Kenya's parliament. At one heated public session, the vice-president, Daniel Arap Moi, rebuffed an American journalist taking notes in the press gallery and, shaking his fist, warned the writer that he would be deported if he wrote about the parliamentary debate.

On the other hand, journalists tend to be even more careful in writing about Kenya than they are about other African countries. They have more to lose in being ousted.

Although no reliable scorecards are available, South Africa has probably used refusal of visas to try to manage news more systematically than any other country on this continent. One South African whizkid has been to ban not only individual erring correspondents, but also the organizations they work for.

Thus, The New York Times magazine and the British Broadcasting Corporation were unable to send any representatives to South Africa for lengthy periods in the last decade. Now, they are back in, and correspondents from other organizations—such as Newsweek, The Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post—have replaced them in the bad-guy list.

South African Style

In my own case, I found that the South Africans used a very distinctive style. Realizing that they might not be enthusiastic about some articles I did, on a visit in 1970, I applied three months in advance for a visa to cover the visit of Malawi's President Hastings Banda to South Africa last year.

Two months went by without a word. I queried the Department of Interior and was told the request was being considered. Two days before the visit began, I sent off more cables, which went unanswered. Finally, the day after Banda's trip ended, the reply-padded answer arrived. It was a refusal.

Other countries (which, like South Africa, tend to fall at the extreme ends of the African political spectrum) don't even bother to refuse visas. They just never answer applications. Guinea is apparently still mulling over a periodically renewed request, first made two years and nine months ago. Congo-Brazzaville apparently feels that probing by American or British journalists is sufficiently dangerous to that state to justify completely banning them, as a class, except to allow them to transit at the airport.

(Not that getting a visa is necessarily a guarantee of anything if somebody in a particular government has it in for you. Stanley Meisler of The Los Angeles Times showed up in Zanzibar in 1970 carrying a visa and a letter of welcome from the Ministry of Information, and was promptly jailed as persona non grata and then deported, without explanation. Newsweek's Andrew Jaffe had a Nigerian visa in his passport, but it went with him to Beirut when his Nigerian immigration officials refused him entry and hustled him onto the first plane leaving.)

The Wire Services

Probably the most serious consequence of the government's sensitivity to and retaliation against reporting out of Africa is for the day-to-day dispatches of international news agencies. Reuters, the Associated Press, United Press, International Press, and others have the largest number of correspondents on the continent. Since their men can concentrate on one country or on a small group of countries, they often know more than visiting newsmen. But they often are constrained to write less frankly, to avoid what is of overridingly international importance.

There has, of course, been probing and sharp reporting of African events by news agencies and correspondents who were not intimidated by potential repercussions. Howard Whitten of Reuters was expelled from Zanzibar in 1970 when he wrote that many more students had been killed in disturbances than the government would admit. And two Associated Press reporters, Arnold Zeile and then Mort Rosenblum, pulled out after a few punches on the Nigerian civil war while based in Lagos.

But such reporting is always a calculated risk for journalists in Africa, one fact that readers are not often told.

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London Films— Tiomkin's 'Tchaikovsky' —Outstanding

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

LONDON, March 30 (IHT).—The Soviet screen biography of Tchaikovsky, which took two years to film and which in its entirety is four hours long, has been reduced to 90 minutes for English-speaking audiences. This digest version, awaiting release in London, has been nominated for the Academy Award as the best foreign-language film of the year and also as the movie with the best score.

In abbreviated form, it is so impressive that one feels more. Perhaps this capsule is just a teaser, an inviting introduction to what appears to be the outstanding Soviet production in some time.

As Ken Russell's "Mao: A Love Story" of last season dealt with "Tchaikovsky," it is inevitable that the two films will be compared, though their resemblance is superficial. The Russell account, with an Anglo-Saxon company and with sensational accent on the composer's homosexuality and his wife's hysterical tantrums, verged on burlesque. The dramatization from Moscow is a serious work, intelligently perceptive in its psychological analysis and presenting a wide view of Russian civilization at the end of the 19th century. Authors of the screenplay are Vladimir Metelinkov, Yuri Naghin and Igor Tchaikovsky.

Tchaikovsky's personal tragedy is traced with Freudian undertones to his separation from his beloved mother in early childhood. A shot of the little boy racing frantically after the carriage taking her away is a constant reference, being inserted into each emotional conflict that buffers him in later years. His vain search for affection, appreciation and understanding finds expression in the yearning of his mighty music.

Depth

The Soviet screenwriters, superior craftsmen and sound artists, even in this capsule version, provide a study of some depth. Tchaikovsky's uneasy friendship with the extroverted virtuoso Rubenstein; his correspondence with his generous benefactress, Baroness von Meek, whom he never met; his condescending camaraderie with his loyal man-



Dimitri Tiomkin and Innokenti Smoktunovsky, right, shooting "Tchaikovsky" on location in Cambridge.

servant Alyosha; here a Sancho Panza to his autistic master—all are woven into the scenario. Then, of course, there is his marriage to a conservatory student who wrote him beseeching a kiss that she might treasure in her grave, a request which found response in his own loneliness but which resulted in a mating that revealed her as a silly, shallow creature.

The background of artistic life in Russia and Paris during the 1870s and 1880s has been recreated in rich detail. The scene of Rubenstein's funeral in a Montmartre church with his fellow exiles gathered about the coffin is one of many that will linger in memory.

Dimitri Tiomkin arranged the music and conducted the Bolshoi and Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestras in a thrilling score, drawing on the symphonic movements, the piano concertos, the waltzes and including excerpts from "The Nutcracker," "Queen of Spades," "Eugene Onegin" and "Francesca da Rimini." And what good actors these Russians are! One suspects that even the more notorious hams of Hollywood would benefit from

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 30 (IHT).—This is how critics rate the new movies:

"The Godfather," based on Mario Puzo's best-selling novel of the same title, was hailed as "one of the most brutal and moving chronicles of American life ever designed within the limits of popular entertainment" in The New York Times. Critic Vincent Canby credits the director, Francis Ford Coppola, who with Puzo wrote the script, with a movie that "transcends its immediate milieu and genre." The author's point that the experience of the Corleone family may be the mid-20th century equivalent of 19th-century industrial barons is "somewhat more ambiguous and more interesting in the film." In Canby's opinion Marlon Brando, as Don Corleone, is "the key to the film, and to the contributions of all of the other performers." Associated Press writer Norm Goldstein comments "Thank 'Godfather' for Marlon Brando... the prime extra ingredient of the film. Jaws puffed by makeup, voice raspy, with an aging shuffle, Brando magnificently understates the presence of the

"Godfather, the wily, wizened omnipower."

"The Concert for Bangladesh," the film record of a 1971 rock music concert given at Madison Square Garden by Ravi Shankar, George Harrison and Bob Dylan, among others, rated "a very good movie as such movies go (and they often go quite badly)" from Roger Greenspun in The Times. Anyone who has seen many rock-concert movies will appreciate that in this one there are "no unnecessary zooms, no lab-created light shows, almost no exploitation of the on-screen audience, no insistence that a concert of music is somehow a special revolution," Greenspun says. The worst thing in the movie is the sound, "of course very loud, but neither rich nor full."

"Gunshoe," starring Albert Finney, is "more affecting than might be expected" from a film that borrows "The Thin Man" logo and all sorts of things from films out of a time long past," Vincent Canby writes in The Times. The credit goes to Finney for his "very funny, very straight" performance as bingocaller-turned-private investigator. The plots and counterplots of the movie are "not particularly deep," Canby adds. However he is sure that this was the intention of both the director, Stephen Frears, and Neville Smith, "who wrote it in with affection and great good humor, as well as with the awareness that it's impossible to make a 1935 American private-eye movie in 1972, especially if one is English."

Dutch Flowers

AMSTERDAM, March 30 (AP).—Queen Juliana opened the Floriade yesterday in Amsterdam. The 350-acre horticultural show is said, by its organizers, to be the biggest international event of its type ever held.

Irving Marder The Red Baroness and Other Denizens of Paris Parks

PARIS (IHT).—The news that the use of the metal chairs in the public squares of Paris will henceforth be free of charge is likely to stir mixed emotions among many residents and visitors. (The removal of the charge does not, as first reported, apply to the local parks, such as the Luxembourg Gardens, the Tuilleries and the Palais-Royal gardens.) The "suppression" of the chaises, as the women who collect the chair fees are known, was ordained by the City Council.

The first sight of one of these Valkyries sprinting along a tree-lined path in the Luxembourg—gray hair flowing in the breeze, her hitched-up skirt exposing knobby old knees, her voice rising to a menacing shriek—is one I shall never forget, and not only because she was chasing me.

As usual the city fathers of Paris, in their well-meaning but muddled way, have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Obviously they should have removed the chairs—hard and uncomfortable, most of them encrusted with the droppings of generations of pigeons—and retained the chaises, providing them with suitable pensions. For many years these women, often elderly but always indefatigable in pursuit, have provided a diverting element in a capital that is rapidly being drained of color.

Stratichuk as the expansive key-board, missing. Rubenstein—these are performances that also should be remembered by the Academy jury.

Due to severe cutting, the condensed version tends to be choppy. This has been remedied by an accompanying commentary recited by Lawrence Harvey, the dialogue remaining in Russian with English subtitles.

The success of historical dramas on British television has led to their revival on the screen. Last year saw "Anne of a Thousand Days" and "Cromwell." On Monday evening at a royal performance attended by the queen and the queen mother—to aid the Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund—the latest product of this school, "Mary, Queen of Scots," had its premiere at the Odeon Theatre.

It is always reassuring to encounter the signature of Hal B. Wallis on a film and he has, as might be expected, produced "Mary, Queen of Scots" with his customary aplomb. It is handsome to behold as its colored-camera rove the highlands; it is properly paced so that firm attention is retained; and director Charles Jarrold stage-manages the traffic smoothly.

Vanessa Redgrave as the unhappy Mary is more the harassed Victorian heroine than the willful queen of history, emphasizing the vulnerability of the doomed beauty but suggesting little of her forceful personality or her Gallic chic. Glenda Jackson's crafty Elizabeth is so good that one often wishes the film would turn to a more extended consideration of the English ruler. The supporting cast is a great asset with Nigel Davenport's dashing Bothwell, Trevor Howard's cynical Cecil, Daniel Massey's blundering Dudley and Timothy Dalton as the cowardly wretch, Darnley.

As Schiller took poetic license and introduced a famous scene into his drama "Mary Stuart," in which the rival queens who, in life, never met, John Hall, author of the screen script, has sought to top Schiller by introducing two such meetings. His writing of them—with Mary at one point threatening Elizabeth with her riding crop—is, however, decidedly sub-Schiller and, indeed, below the par of Maxwell Anderson who, in his play on the subject, fancied a like encounter.



Can the chaise be far behind?

you got up to leave after sitting for an hour or so in the sun. Some of them evidently lurked behind shrubbery, waiting to pounce. Others, apparently equipped with binoculars, kept a vigil on their territory from a distance. One of them, a spy octogenarian with bright red curls, reportedly perched in a tree overlooking the Medici Fountain, which gives her a panoramic view of the chains lining both sides of the adjacent pool. She is known to habitues of

the Luxembourg as the Red Baroness.

Eyesight

All of the chaises, even the oldest, had extraordinary eyesight. Trying to fob off a Spanish peseta or a New York subway token among a handful of 10-centime pieces was not merely a waste of time; it was certain to evoke a deluge of abuse. Nor did it do any good to tell them that you had no small change—they

were quite capable of changing a 100-franc note for a 35-centime ticket. As for putting on the ignorant-foreigner act, that simply brought cackles of laughter: Who could fail to grasp the connection between an outstretched ticket and an outstretched palm?

Thus in fair weather and foul, on bone-chilling January days and in the humid heat of August, these harpies have stalked the parks and squares of the capital, exacting their small toll. Con-

stant exercise in the open air has kept them nimble and fleet-footed, though weather-beaten. An official at the Luxembourg said this week that retention of the chaises there and in the other parks, as distinct from the public squares, would continue "for the present," the implication being obvious.

During a visit to the Luxembourg the other day, however, there were none to be seen. Which does not mean, of course, that they weren't there; I'm sure they were there, in fact, because I couldn't see them—like wood nymphs, they had blended into the landscape.

Dreams

Sometimes I dream about the chaises, especially the one who lives in the tree near the Medici Fountain. One night, I dreamt that I was alone in the Luxembourg Gardens, which were flooded to a depth of several feet: The water-main supplying the central fountain had burst. I was sitting on a metal chair at the highest point in the park—the elevated bandstand—reading Le Monde, with the water up to my lap and rising.

Glancing up from my paper, I saw a periscope, and a moment later a midge submarine surfaced. The conning tower opened, the Red Baroness poked her head out and held a chair ticket aloft. "That will be 70 centimes," she said.

All things considered, it's nice to know that she and the rest of her squadron still have at least a few hours of flying time ahead of them.



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